Queen Victoria's Warrant for the Creation of the Confederate Government.

The Right Honorable Lord Monck the Viceroy-His Life, Services and Official Speech.

Sketches of the Members of the. New Cabinet.

A General Jubilation and Military Display.

Fature of the Port of Halifax and the Great Trade of the Dominion from Central America and the Bast.

The Dominion of Canada enters on its national exist nce to-day. A new territorial system of federative yal executive, is placed on trial side by side with that the United States-resting solely on popular suffrage nder warrant of Queen Victoria, dated in London.

Without inclining in the least to a superstitious belief in de observer to remark that her Majesty's advisers may have chosen a more tortunate moment for the experi-ment; for it will be remembered that the 1st of July is orded by millions of the Queen's subjects as one of most black and bitter anniversaries, political and us, which occurs in the calendar; for on the 1st July, in the year 1690, was fought the great battle Boyne, in Ireland, in which William III. gained decisive victory over King James the Second, dissious rancor in Ireland under which there have been gathered for purposes of feud and faction from that day Irishmen, and we have no doubt but that in Canada today the Irish population-Orangemen and Catholics-

July the first, in Oldbridge town,
There was a glorious battle,
When James laid claim to William's crown,
And cannon they did rattle—

at the moment when the Viceroy, Lord Monck ad his Cabinet are toasting the Queen's health and the sperity of the new government. However, as Lord k's great ancestor, General Monck, restored the archy to England, it may be that his descendant, Vicercy, will be enabled to allay the hereditary and tice which have flowed from the operations of Wil-

ore our readers a short historical resume of the Domin-

BY THE QUEEN—A proclamation for uniting the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one dominion, under the name of Canada.

Whereas by an act of Parliament, passed on the 20th day of March, 1867, in the thirtioth year of our reign, entitled "An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals, it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Most time act, the provinces of canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one dominion under the americal Canada, and on and after that day those three provinces shall form and be one dominion under that name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted that "such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate when the Queen by warrant under her whost years is the Gueen by warrant under her whost years is the Gueen by warrant under her minesty's Rouse. ame accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted that "such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate is the Queen by warrant, under her Majesty's Royal ign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be asserted in the Queen's proclamation of union." We, herefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, save thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare and command that on and fiter the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred not sixty-seven, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one deminion, ander the name of Canada. And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the streams of whom we have by warrant under our Royal

tion, magistrates and Board of Trade were read to his

tion, magistrates and Board of Frace were read to his Excellency, after which he made the following

VICE-REGAL SPECCE.

GENTIAMEN—I thank you most sincerely for this cordial reception and for thus meeting me on my arrival with addresses of congratulation. The circumstances of my present landing at Quebec are, in one respect, in agreeable contrast with those of my first, which took place nearly six years ago. I was then a complete stranger. I now find myself surrounded by friends, whom I am most happy to meet again, and who, I feel sure, from the marks of respect and consideration which I have received, are themselves glad to welcome me once more amongst them. I am much gratified to learn that, from your experience of my past administration you deem me worthy to fill the high office to which the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint me; nor de I consider your expressions of satisfaction as mere empty compliments; for the period during which I have governed this province has been an eventful one, and gentlemen in your position are competent to judge whether during that time I have faithfully discharged my duty to her Majesty and to her Canadian subjects. We are now entering on a new era in British North America. We are about to take a more conspicuous position than we have hitherto occupied among the nations of the world. The establishment and progress of our enlarged Canada will be worlded with keen incred the other countries, and as complete telf-government is enjoyed by its inhabitants, so on the people themselves will the future of these united provinces mainly depend. Having a full reliance on the political agacity, the patriotism and the loyalty of the whole population inhabiting our vast territory, from Haliax to the great lakes, I confidentially anticipate for the new dominion a glorious and a prosperous career.

At the conclusion of the address, his Excellency and Lady Monck and family then entered their carriage and drove to Spencer Wood. On going through the streets the Governor tioneral was lo

drove to Spencer Wood. On going through the street

Ottawe, the capital, early this morning. There has been a good deal of assertion and contradiction made with regard to the names of the gentlemen who are to be honored by an elevation to the dignity of being correct list of their names:-Messrs, McDonald dcDongall, Blair, Campbell, Howland, Cartier, Galt, Langevin, Chapais, Kenny, Archibald, Tilley and Milchell. At a still later date, however, we had from Mitchell. At a still later date, however, we had from Quebec the "highest authority" for stating that the following gentlemen will compose the new Confederate Ministry:—Hon. John A. Macdonald, Premier; Hon. Mesers Campbell, Howland, McDongail, Cartier, McGee, Gait, Langevin, Tilley, Tupper, Mitchell and Henry.

There is very little variance in the list, so we proceed to give the following.

SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COVERNMENT.
HOD. Mr. MACDONALD IS Altorney General, West, and Minister of Militia. Mr. Macdonald is one of the best known map in the Dorinion Parliament, and is well

Hon. Mr. Macdonald is Attorney General, West, and Minister of Militia. Mr. Macdonald is one of the bost known men in the Deminion Parliament, and is well versed in legislation. He is the leader of the West-tern section of the Ministry. In the House he is ready in debate, and is a good speaker. As such he takes the lead on his side in all general questions, in which he shows tact and ability. This gentleman has been in all the Canadian ministries formed by his party during the last few y-ars, and always as Attorney General, West, for the duties of which office he is very well fitted—so far as intelligence and legal attainments go. The law owes to him many new enactments and changes for the better. The Minister of Militia has the forces of Canada to care for. At this he is also apt, but his ideas do not go much further than the organization and drill of a battaillon. About some of the movements even in this he is not very clear, but he takes it for granted that men will think he knows "all about it." Mr. Macdonald was first elected in 1844 for Kingston, and he has sat for it to the present day. In 1847 he was appointed Receiver General of Canada. He has been in Parliament for more than twenty years, and is, therefore, one of the oldest legislators in the dominion. In 1829 Mr. Macdonald began to study law, and, six years later, that is, when a liftic over twenty-one years of age, he was called to the bar of Upper Canada. He is a man of some wealth and more influence. Born in 1814, he is about iffy-two years of age, and gives proof of a hardy constitution. He will be the Premier of the dominion. How Mr. Campati is a man of wide influence in the west of Canada, and hings a good deal of ability to the Cabinet, He is the second leader of the conservative party, and has been firm in his politics at all times and under all reverses. This gentleman is member of the Legislative Council for the Cataraqui division. He was elected in 1858, and has sat for it ever since. In 1864 he came into office as Counmissioner of Crown L

coalition ministry. There is no man in the House looked up to with more respect. In fact, from the time be entered Parliament, he has been regarded as a prominent man in his party, which is the liberal conservative. The influence of this minister lies in Central Canada, and, of course, mostly in his constituency. He is also well known west and east of it, Mr. Campbell is a member of the bar of Upper Canada and a Queen's counsel. He is also a bencher of the Law Society. Like most of the Legislative Council, Mr. Campbell is a man of some wealth. He is in the vigor of life, and will apparently live long to serve the dominion as a legislator or in any other capacity.

Hom. Mr. McDougall is effected as the second in rank of the three. He is a man of ability and of a good deal of influence. Mr. McDougall is also a good writer, and mrakes a good Secretary. This Minister was lately put at the head of a commission sent forth to seek new markets for Canada produce. He made his tour a short one, not going as far as Brazil, but, as it were, starting the work and leaving it to Mr. Dunscombe and his party to go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point. The Provincial Secretary is go to that distant point is going as far as Brazil, but, as it were, starting the work and leaving it to Mr. Dunscombe and his party to go to that distant point. The Provincial S

same the limit day of July, one thousand eight hundred and extravers, the provinces of counts, Norse South and or the more of Canoda.

And the contractive contractive that the primary of the contractive contrac

chief merit. In 1835 Mr. Cartier was admitted to the bar. He did not do very well at it, and to "get up his name" he went into politics and made a little noise two years inter, 1837-88. At first this did him no good, but in the end it did; for it gained him influence with his compatriotes, and this influence he has now ient to the English interest. Mr. Cartier was born in 1814, and has been eighteen years in Parliament.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN is Postmaster General of the Canadiau government. Mr. Langevin is the fourth French Canadian in the ministry. This member was first elected to Parliament in 1857 for Dorchester, and has since been elected by accelamation. He owes his place to his talents. He is a good writer, and is the author of a work entitled "Canada et see institutions," &c. The office of Mr. Langevin renders him a sort of deputy of the Attorney General, East. He is a fair, though young; legislator, being well read in law and knowing the wants of the country. Mr. Langevin speaks well, and made a good effort in the debates on confederation. Though too diffuse, his speech was one of the best made on the occasion, and the best of the four French members of the ministry, only two of whom, however, made speeches on the question. Mr. Langevin has a pleasing address and apeaks coolly, like a man who is resolved not to be put out by interruptions. He was Mayor of Quebec for five years, and also President of the North Shore Railway Company. His energy and intelligence procured for him those two places of distinction, but of little removation. Mr. Langevin is a member of the bar of Lower Canada, practising at Quebec. He has done well at his profession. He is about forty years of age.

Hon. Mr. Galr is Minister of Finance. Mr. Galt is an able man at finance, and keeps the public accounts of Canada in very fair order—a task that is growing less easy overy year. He is also a good legislator, and is very careful in all he says or does. In the House this Minister is apt at giving facal statements, doing it in a very care

movelist.

Hon, Mr. Tilley.—This gentleman is one of the two members of Parliament from New Brunswick. He was one of the most active and able advocates of confederation; and it was at one time contemplated giving him the office of Finance Minister in the government of the Dominion. Mr. Tilley was the Secretary of the Treasury in the New Brunswick government, and its ablest member. In the conferences on confederation he took a lead-

in the New Brunswick government, and its ablest member. In the conferences on confederation he took a leading part.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell.—This is the second member from New Brunswick. He goes actively into the plan of confederation and dominion, and will make a zealous member of the privy council. He has combated the opinions of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Howe, the great anti-confederate, who has done so much to oppose the scheme.

Hon. Mr. Turper,—This gentleman is the first of the two members for Nova Scotia. He may be ranked second in the Lower Province members, he and Tilley being the two great guns for a deminion. Mr. Tupper is a leading man of the government and his province, and determinedly opposed to Mr. Howe, the anti-confederate,

Hon Mr. Hexry.—This is the second member for Nova Scotia. He is also an active promoter of confederation. He filled, we believe, the office of Atterncy General, or Solicitor General, in his province, and is by profession a bargister. Mr. Henry is a decided opponent of Mr. Howe's doctribes.

The Seat of Government.

The Vicercy of the dominion will hold his court in Ottawa, henceforth the capital of the British North American territory. The new city is in Ottawa cocaly, Canada West, a tract of rocky, heavy timbered and rough soil, but generally tertile. The district has quite a number of saw and grist mills and tanneries, and will no doubt advance rapidly in wealth after it has experienced for a while the smiles of the vice-royal countenance

Review and Public Rejoicings.

Should there be no excited Orangemen around, if the enians keep sober, and King William the Third and British America. The morning will be ushered in te-day with very general rejoicing, and the day will be observed as a general holiday throughout the whole dominion and all business, as far as practicable, will be stoped Dominion Day a holiday in eterno. The following an

Helen's Island, after which three cheers wil be given for her Majesty and three cheers for the "Deninion," and the troops will deploy into line and fire a fet de jote, &c., &c. Guards of honor will be detached from the following corps, to be in readiness to receive his Worship the Mayor at the points named for the reading & the procla-

One Hundredth Royal Canadian legiment, at

The One Hundredth Royal Canadian legiment, at Place d'Armes.

The Ritio Brigade, at Victoria square.

The Hochelaga Light infantry, at Dalhoesie square. His Worship the Mayor will leave Logar's Farm with an escort of fifty men, consisting of twenty-five Thirteenth Hussars and twenty-five from No. 1Troop Volunteer Cavalry, with trumpeters.

Twenty-one guns will be fired from the warf in rear of Notre Dame by the volunteer artillery previous to the proclamation being read on the Place d'Armes.

The Church-Pastoral Advice and Politics. Monseigneur Langevin, Bishop of St Germain de Rimouski, has also issued a pastoral letter apropos of the elections and dominion, in the course of which he alludes to the gravity of the change in the constitutional a great and wealthy empire was, we sinterely believe providentially brought about by a number of exceptions circumstances. The wheels of the governmental ma

What is Gained.

[From the Toronto Leader, June 24.]

* By this union the Canadas obtain a winter scaport at Haiifax, to be rendered accessible by means of a railroad to be extended from the lowest point of the Grand Trunk, through New Branswick and Novia Scotia. Haiifax will, under this union, become what the great capabilities of its magnificent harbor 31 it for—a great, powerful and wealthy city. From the first it will be the ocean gateway of four provinces, and ultimately the entrept of the immense trade which the colonication of Central British America must create; to say nothing of the Pucific colonics, direndy united into one, of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, or the prospective trade between Europe and Asia which must one day take the Dominion of Canada in its contrae. Few of us, perhaps, tully realize the magnitude and importance of the work in which our statesmen have for three years been engaged, and the change on which we are entering.

Detroit vs. New York.

In the case of the great telegraphic match between the New York and Detroit Chess Clubs all difficulties in the way of its continuance have been surmounted by the New York players consenting to take up their quar-ters at the general office of the telegraph company, No. 145 Broadway. It is probable, therefore, that this highly exciting contest will be brought to issue in the course of the present week and not terminate in a fizzle.

Late accounts from Paris show that sixteen players only had so far entered for the Emperor's prize, which consists of two spendid vases of Sevres china and a purse of five hundred francs. According to the terms of the tourney two games will be played by each against every other player; drawn games to count, and the winner of the greatest number of games to be entitled to the prize? The following table is an exhibit of the general result of play up to the last accounts:

West, Loca. Drawn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

After the celebration of mass in St. Patrick's Cathe dral yesterday, a discourse was delivered by Rev. Father McGehan, in which he referred to the manner in which some thought to be an effete old man, in grandly summoning to his call the learned and good from every quarter of the world to participate in celebrating the martyrdom of St. Peter, is a spectacle which should attach every Catholic to his religion more and more, and teach a lesson to these who fondly supposed that the vitality of religion was declining.

Grand Solemn Mass Yesterday—Sermon by Rev. Wm. Quinn. A grand solemn mass was celebrated yesterday in St. Peter's church, Barclay street, in commemoration of the

At the conclusion of the Gospel Rev. Wm. Quinn ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon, taking dome of St. Feter. I think, in the lace of this, where so much intelligence, education and refinement are thus assembled, it will not be said that the Church is behind the age, or that she is not equal to the needs of the century in which we live. As children of the Church, though absent, we necessarily take pride in her giory, and we are willing to express, though absent, our filial ebedience to Pius IX., and to declare that his children in America are as faithful as those of any other land.

ST. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

Sermon of Dr. O'Lenry.

ance with the custom on such occasions in the Catholi Rev. H. Coyle, deacon. After the Gospel, the Rev. Dr. which was listened to with the deepest attention by the congregation, and in the course of which the Reveren congregation, and in the course of which the Reverend Doctor remarked in reference to the spiritual power of Rome that, "Now, henceforth, we shall fix our eyes on the throne of Peter—we speak not of a temporal throne or an earthly sceptre or worldly administrations; and we shall see that not only the glory of Paul surrounds and adorns it, but that the glories of the Church have emanated therefrom. To the thinking mind, admitting a great Cathotic society to have existed from the time of Christ, and viewing the history of humanity up to that period, I propose to indicate now that the spiritual power of the Popes has been the mainspring, the mainstay, the very soul of the Catholic Church; how the principle of authority which Jesus left to live through Peter and his successors, has abided luminous and visible as the sun in his noonday splendor; and while age rolled away after age and generation mouldered away after generation it has blazed on transmuting and purifying and illumining the gross materials of this world into its own brightness and likeness." After stating that the honor of the church is placed in every member, and to remove the consolidated action of this power the independance of the Church would be desiroyed, Doctor O'Leary went on to say that without this action as a guiding principle, the nations in her would by an inhern law of human nature rush on to separation and desiruction. The enemies would, had she not this action as a resisting principle repeople, in interactive, in section, in a first and activities with which God aderned man, Doctor O'Leary concluded by explaining that the Roman power could never be opposed to liberty. That she should at some time foster and commingle with America—for Rome and America were placed in this position that the Roman Catholic Church was the revelation of Light, and America the revelation of Reason, for in the latter country man had liberty to reason and use those powers with which God Ead endowed him, and when the abises which have crept in by the system adopted in the old country have been removed Rome must eventually approach nearer America, and in the future the freedem of thought and reason and light must unite forever. The sermon was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and the conclusion of the High Mass brought the ceremonies of the day to a close.

A NEW RELIGIOUS REFORMATION.

Reformers in Council-The New Zion-The Churches of the Present Day a Delusion and a Suarc-A Lively Time at Conference.

An advertisement which appeared in Saturday's Harath calling for a conference of Christians to meet at the school room in Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue, was the means of bringing together about a dozen respondents thereto anxious to know what was the ob-

ject of the conveners, and impressed, too, no doubt that the object set forth was a desirable and laudable one.

The advertisement was follows:

A few Christians of various denominations, being desirous of enjoying a purer fellowship and a more spiritual worship than they can find at present, would like to hold a conference with any who may be like minded, to see if such cannot be attained. They will therefore hold a meeting for this purpose in the schoolroom, in Adelphi street, near Myrtle avenue, Brucklyn, the fourth door, south side, to morrow, 50th, at 3 o'clock F. M.

attained. They will therefore hold a meeting for this purpose in the schoolroom. In Adelphi atrest, near Myrtie are, no. Brooklyn, the feurth door, south side, to morrow, 50th, at 3 o'cleck P. M.

At the hour named some half dozen gentlemen, and three ancient indice, were assembled at the place indicated, a small frame building, known in the neighborhood as "select achool." At the knight of the feruie's deek eat a gentleman in a linen coat, tight black pants and the veritable white choker. This was the presiding elder on the occasion. At half-past three o'clock, some few others having dropped in, the head reformer stood up and addressed those present.

THE CAPTOT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The head reformer read the advertisement as it appeared in the Hiraria, and then stated that the object of the meeting was to inaugurate a great movement—a great Christian movement—much needed in these degenerate days of the Church. They wanted to establish a new Church—a new Zion—where the true and primitive doctrines of the Church. They wanted to catablish a new Church—a new Zion—where the true and primitive doctrines of the Church should be preached and inculented. They wanted a church founded on pure Apostolic and Scriptural truths, such as was bequeathed to the world by Christ and His disciples. This was a great and noble design, and one in which the blessing from above was needed for success. It was but therefore right and proper that that blessing should be invoked. He would now call on Brother Johnson to open the contreence with prayer appropriate to the object and purposes they had in view.

Brother Johnson then prayer appropriate to the object and purposes they had in view.

Brother Johnson then prayer dong and heartily.

After prayer the head reformer said the meeting would join him in a song of praise. He would give them on this occasion the 191st hymn, from the Methodist hymn book, with which, he said, he was sure his heart as a perceptible relief self wheu thear emission to participate in a renewed fellowship with thei

would favor them with his views on the subject of this new reformation.

At this stage a gentleman, a late arrival, interrupting, said, I have come in consequence of reading the advertisement in the Himato that a meeting was to be held bere. I would like to be informed of the object of it—whether it is a new movement, and whether it is of a spiritual or temporal character.

"Milarcymon"—Yea, sir; that's it. I believe this movement is entirely unique. Nothing like it has ever been presented to the human mind, so far as my reading and information goes, sir. That's a fact. This movement so of a peculiar character, or perhaps of an unpopular character. In the beginning we may have to contend with a great deal of unpopularity; yes, sir, with a great

heart as the hope of our existence, we cannot fail in going forward.—Is this the first meeting?

"Millanchus".—Yes, sir.

Shoond Carechers (another late arrival).—Is this a preliminary meeting in order to exchange views?

"Millanchus".—Yes, sir. But before we exchange views let me read a few passages of Scripture bearing upon the movement. He then proceeded to read select passages from the fifty-first chapter of Jeremiah, also from the first chapter of the Prophet Haggal, and from the eighteenth chapter of Revelations. They would see from the passages by and by how necessary it was to inaugurate this movement. It was a strange coincidence that this very day in the city of Rome, called the Eternal City, some thousands of archbishops and bishops, priests, monks and men of holy orders are assembled for the purpose of observing and cole-brating the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Paul the Apostile. These men were assembled for the purpose of obtaining up, strengthening and perpetuating a religion whose tenetis and doctrines Paul would not endorse if he were alive to-day. But we are here to restore the Apostolic Church to the world. This, sir, is our mission. This is our mighty and sublime work. It is a needful work, brothers. If we take the daily papers what do we see but perpetual accounts of nurders and rapes and all descriptions of crime and sins among men? Our numbers are small but our work shall not be in vain. There was lately a movement on foot to unite all the churches, with all their unboly elements and errors of precent and practice; that failed. There is a grand programme before us, brothers, as will be seen in the address that I will now read:—

A "BROTHER"—I think we have heard quite enough from the brother up there; let the reading of the address; that failed. There is a grand programme before us, brothers, as will be seen in the address that I will now read:—

A "BROTHER"—I think we have heard quite enough from the brother up there; let the reading of the address, and every the sun

THE "VENERABLE BROTHER" said that when mis aries made converts they did not bother them with form of creed and the converts went naturally as possible to the primitive simplicity of Christianity—that's what we

Maul.

Saveral Brothers—Thai's what we want.

A Brother, who announced himself as a member of a church in full standing, then gave his views much after the style of congratulating himself that he was not like, other men, and so on to the end of a long chapter. He had read the advertisement in the Herald, and he came hoping to find here a pure reliebowship than in the chorch where he at present worshipped, the weathlest church, he was not afraid to say it, in the city.

The opponent to the reading of the address asked brother Melancthon to give them a synopsis of it, and they could discuss it afterwards.

BROTHER "MALANCTHON" said he could not do it justice to abreviate it.

BROTHER "MELANCTHON"-About twenty-five mo-

ments.

ANT-ADDRESS MAN—Oh, that will be an hour.
Other brothers called for an "index of it"—"a synopsis"—"a sketch"—"to skim it"; but Brother melanethoo, as he had drawn it up himself, would not mar its fair proportions by omitting a word, and as at his end of the room the address men outnumbered the antiaddressistes the former carried the point, and the address was read. Debate on it was adjourned, and the conference broke up to meet again by call on another Sabbata.

THE HERREW CHRISTIANS.

A meeting of this sect was held last evening in room 18, Cooper Institute, "for the purpose of expounding the important teachings of Moses and the Prophets." The Rev. Mr. Christello addressed the audience, which numbered about forty, at considerable length and with much earnestness. The principal point in the address of the reverend gentleman was that the Jews had no home or abiding place but Jerusalem, and it was to that city they should turn their eyes. God promised to take them back there, but they could only go as Christian Hebrows. New York could never be a Jerusalem to the Jewish people; they were destined for Palestine, and for the lands promised them by God. At the conclusion of the address a deschery discussion took place, when a gentleman took occasion to remark that New York was far shead of Jerusalem. This statement of religious belief appeared to be highly appreciated by a portion of the audience.

THE COURTS.

The Courts for July and Business During Va-ention-Assignment of the Judges.

ludge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, or an indictment for making a counterfeit plate for the no other case will be taken up until the October term. No calendars have been made up for the United State. Discrict Court for the months of July and August, and it is doubtful whether any heavy cases will be tried. The attention of the Court will be mainly devoted to the hearing of motions and the disposition of chamber business.

hearing of motions and the disposition of chamber business.

During the past session, and particularly at the last term of the State covit courts, a large amount of important and interesting business has been transacted, including the Church street extension case, and the application of the outchers for relief from the acts of the Metropolitan Board of Health. On the 18th of July the Supreme Court General Term will assemble, and will probably render decisions in the latter cases. To-day Mr. Justice Miler will sit in the Second branch of the Circuit to dispose of Friday's unfinished calendar, which includes among others the Logers divorce case.

Presiding Justice Leonard will hold the Chumbers of the Sapreme Court, by assignment during the July term though it is probable that Mr. Justice Peckham will dispose of Chamber business during the present week. This court will open at the usual hour.

During vacation Justice Jones will hold the July term of the Supremy Court Special Term; the August term will st during the Superior Court Special Term; the August term will st during the Superior Court Special Term; the August term will open at 12 M. A general term of the Superior Court will assemble twice during vacation, v.z., on the list of August and the 3d of Soptember.

A General Term of the Court of Common Pleas will be held at eleren o'clock to-day, for the purpose of rendering decisions. Judge Brady will sat at Chambers of this court during the July term.

The Marbe Court will hold daily sessions during the vacation. Judge Gross will hold Part I of the trial term, Judge Alkir Part 2, and Judge Hearne will dispose of the Chamber business of this court.

Court Calendar-This Day.

Suppers Court, Chargers.—First Monday calendar,
Nos. 1 to B. Inclusive.

Maning Court, Thiat Term.—Non-jury causes, Nos. 1
to 89 incluive.

THE INDIAN WAR.

SPCIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Probably Massacre of the Civilized Pawnee Indians—Circat Excitement.

North Platte, Nebraska, June 24, 1867.

Intelligence was brought to this town this morning by a partiof independent scouts just from the Pawnee reservatio, that a large band of hostile Sioux had suddenly appared and surrounded the Pawnee reservation, twenty riles northwest of Columbus, Nebraska. It must be smembered that the majority of the Pawnee warroors to now scouring the country two hundred miles west of teir villages, in search of hostile bands of Indians, uner Major Frank North. Viewing the Pawnees as their semies, because in the employ of the pale face, dians, user Major Frank North. Viewing the Pawness as their semies, because in the employ of the pale face, the nost Soux took a wide detour, and made for the rear of the columns. The old warriors and the women and childen of the Pawness left behind on the reservation are hus exposed to siaughter and wholesale destructionly the hostile Sioux, who are now in large force corregated apparently with that intent. There is a greax-citement, of course, among the Indians and white silers, and the worst results are reasonably entertaint. These scouts have travelled fast for the purposel procuring immediate relief from these hostile demistrations. A band of Pawnes Indians, tribal relatives the warriors on the war path, are encamped about thy miles west of Omaha. These will be afforded dry possible means of rushing to the rescue. The scos will also aid them to the best of them ability.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

RECORT OF STOLEN GOODS.—In a previous issue of the HELD was given an account of the remarkable discove of about \$1,000 worth of goods, stolen from discove of about \$1,000 worth of goods, stolen from variouparties residing in and about the village of Astoris On Tuesday last Mr. R. H. Smith, who wenter that the property of the colored property of stolen ods were lying concealed in a certain house in the vige of Astoria. Mr. Smith, together with Squire Pearsy repaired to the premises, and after searching for so time, were about to give up in despair, when their smithen was attracted to the cistern, where they found and upon handling it up, found that it contaid shirts, drawers, ladies' underclothing, draw goods dother articles to the amount of \$150. The goods are since been identified by Messra. Berger & Blosst, as the ones stolen from their dry goods establishmt in April last. A female has been arrested and anticytyded in the Queens county jail on suspicion of beings thief.

beingle thief.

Turku.—The premises of James Seaman, at Merrick, were relied to the thieves and a valuable horse stoleshere from. The introders escaped with their plant, and have not game been heard from.

THE PRIZE RING.

Rattling Fight Between Edward Welden and

The fighting sports of New York and their arders sympathizers had another opportunity on Saturday, to sat-isfy for a time the cravings of their insatiable appetite in a vigorously contested "mill" between Edward Weldon and John Maione. They had previously attempted to adjust their dispute the day before at a retired spot, on the moment of stripping by two innocent old farmers of ing, were wending their way to market. This inau-spicious termination of their first attempt reached the-ears of the police, with the addition that their difficulty had been amicably arranged, throwing them off the of each party on that morning a consultation was held, resulting in a decision that the fight should take place next day, barring accidents, and at that time it did reach a successful termination at a leafy recess on the Hudson river, between Saugerties and Maiden, Ulster county. Friday afternoon the principals, with their numerous short-haired friends, left the city very quietly, arriving at Woodstock and other places in that immediate vicinity early in the evening. Before

castor into the ring, following immediately thereafter himself.

Weldon is a native of Princetown, but is a novice fin the fistic ring. He stands five feet ten and a half nuches, and weighs one hundred and sity-five pounds. Malone has figured in several barroom fights, in which he was the victor. He hais from Athons, N. Y., stands five feet nine and forty-five pounds.

Contrary to the expectation, but little time was lost in selecting a referce. The first man asked to hold the position assented. He hailed from Brooklyn, and is known as A. C. Reynolds. Cautioning the men that nothing but a fair fight should find favor with him, he bade them name their seconds. Pat Pheely and Johnny Norris appeared for Woldon, while H. McCoe and Dan Drummond stripped for malone. The latter won the toss for corners, and selected the one with his back towards the cast. The appearance of the men presented marked contrast. Weldon's clear skin and knotted muscles, as he stood erect as a statue, was the sunject of general admiration. Malone, on the contrary, seemed unganity, his posture was bad, but his expression denoted pluck to the last degree.

Expression denoted plack to the last degree.

THE FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—Malone moved cautiously, and walked Weldon around the ring. Weldon shot out his left composer on his opponent's taster, which drew the ruby, and sent him to grass. First blood allowed for Weldon.

composer on his opponent's taster, which drew the ruby, and sent him to grass. First blood allowed for Weldon.

Rown 2.—Weldon sparred cautiously, but soon made his obeisance to the same spot, when Malone countered him prettily on the neck, which made him reel as if he had imbibed an excessive quantity of "Hoboken poison." Weldon recovered and beautifully engraved his opponent's frontispiece in return. Malone shot out a fearful blow on the left optic, that knocked Weldon sensiess, and so demoratized him that it required almost soperhuman exertion on the part of his seconds to bring him around in time. Betting even and spirited. Round 3.—Weldon early at work, giving Malone a warmer on his head, receiving a like compliment in return, and going down.

Round 4.—Quick exchanges, and some excellent infighting. Weldon down.

Round 5.—Weldon's left dodger went out weakly on Malone's cheek; got away from a wicked card from Malone's cheek; got away from a wicked card from Malone, and sent in a fearful smasher on Malone's spectacle rest, bringing the rosey in big rivulets.

ROUND 6.—Both men active, and quick to respond to time. Weldon looked as if he had emerged from a Kilkunney row of the worst character; but was very confident. Malone's left vision, closing the lamp neatly. Both down Rounds 7 and 8.—Advice was given to Weldon to finish the fighting, and he went in with that object. Large knots began to develope on Malone's forebead. Weldon manipulated his left, but it dain't reach, Malone, after a struggle, got his opponent in chancery and rattled away at his ribs, during which weldon is produced. Malone received a jam up testimonial on his lamp, and also a kind remembrancer on the neck; but got its return as lekkener on Adam's apple, which demoralised.

cerations from Weldon.

Royne 9 and 10.—Heavy blows interchanged. Malone received a jam up testimonial on his lamp, and also a kind remembrancer on the neck; but get in return a sickner on Adam's apple, which demoralised him for the time. Weldon sent back the compliment, but his opponent rhot quick and telling blows all over his head, fighting him to mother earth. Welden's friends, looked dublous, but the game boy presented himself for the next round smilingly.

Rowne 11 to 17.—Weldon looked sick, but was game from the word. He received fearful blows, from which gushed the blood at every mark. Rallying, he danced like an Indian laden with scalps, drove Malone all over the ring, sending out belitting memerices that made sad havoc with Malone's figure head, but was sent to kiss the daises for his aptitude in gymnastica.

Rowne 17 to 24.—Both men blew like porpoises and looked at each other intently. But soon recovering, they toed the scratch, when Weldon sent away a beautiful one, knocking Malone clean from his plins. Chachnaid one, knocking Malone clean from his plins. Chachnaid by Malone getting pretty and dark hue added to his left optic, which caused him to send a sweetener on Weldon's food receptacle, which made him stretch his length in style on the green sward.

Rowne 24 to 32.—The eyes of both men began to close, and they seemed like two batchers—Weldon hammered away with his sledges, but received cracking compliments on his ribs in return.

Reunes 32 and 33.—Warmers from each, during which weldon got home a fearful, neckbreaking rap, that sent Malone to the rod so demoralizingly that all though the

Rousns 34 to 36.—Weak and cautious and slow to time, one or two knock down blows, when at the end of round 35, Weldon sont a sweetener into his man, which again sont his wits wool suthering, and "No time." (Cries of dissatisfaction around the ring, but the referee restored, order and the fight went on.)

Rousns 36 and 37.—From Weldun's face streams of blood flowed, and he presented a ghastly sight. Malone's physicgnomy would not have been a pleasant sight for ladies. After sparring Maione again examined the daises near the ropes at full length.

Round 38.—After slight fibring, Weldon like a man'ac rushed at his man, and showered blow after blow on his head and jugular, figating him down in bandsomestyle.

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for Twenty Dollars—A Diagraceful Scene.
Early searchay morning, while the religious portion
of the community were preparing to attend divine service, Pat Mooney and Dan Bolwell, members of the "fancy," the former from the Nineteenth ward of New York and the latter of New Jersey, met at West Hoboken to pummel one another according to the rules and regu-iations of the P. R. made and provided. This mill from the circumstances that occurred, is considered by the "fancy" to have been one of the pleasantest affairs the "fancy" to have been one of the pleasantest affairs that has occurred for some time. No ring was formed and httle order was observed; so that the "fancy" had plenty of room to play. The men went in "smiling" and came out mangled and torn. Sixteen rounds were fought in forty-eight minutes and the net recuits of the efforts of the combatants were two black eyes (Holwell's) knocked into one, one ilp (Mooney's)-pills and cut in two places; swelled heads and biackened bodies for both. Holwell would have been declaired the winner but that he was unfortunately seized with a devouring appetite for cold puglist, which caused him to eat Mooney's ear off. The referee, Maguire, not approving of that style of fighting, shooney was one car less and twenty dollars better. At the conclusion of the regular fight a general engagement took place, when everybody took occasion to hit everbody else. No arrests were made, and as in the case of the mill above described, all the parties interested arrived safely in New York, and dispersed highly pleased with the morning's entertianment.

A Prize Fight Prevented.

A number of short-haired, puglistically inclined aspirants for the dubious laurels of the prize ring, accompanied by their friends, to the number of one hundred, or thereabout, were observed to wend their way along Van Brunt street as early as four o'clock yesterday van Brunt street as early as four o'clock yesterday merning. Their movements were sufficient to excite the suspicions of a patrolman, who was not long in communicating with his brother officers on the subject. The crowd turned down Conover street, Red Hook Pout, at the foot of which street a ring was formed, seconds designated, and Johnnie Feeley and Billy Sulivan, the principals, stepped in. But at this juncture an unlooked for surprise took place in the sudden advent of Roundsman Brunley, of the Forty-third precinct, accompanied by three other officers, who advanced with locusts drawn and dispersed the crowd at short notice, thereby avoiding the disgraceful descenation of the Sabbath.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator R. Conkling, of New York, and W. H. Burns, of New London, are stopping at the Hoffman House.
Judge G. W. Baker and Colonel T. G. Fitch, of San
Francisco, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
General Bache, of the United States Army, and Chae.
B. Amory, of Boston. age stopping at the Breyout